

full of fresh and original ideas, and if it may be said that they were, not infrequently, too good to be true, they led to many investigations, and their discussion kept alive a spirit of optimism in his department which was invaluable.

Dr. ALFRED COX, Medical Secretary of the British Medical Association, writes:

As I write this I know nothing of the circumstances of Professor Dixon's death, except that it was sudden. Certainly none of us here had any idea that there was anything wrong with his health, and the news came as a terrible shock. Dixon was always so full of life and the joy of life that it seems almost impossible to think of him as gone. It is a trite thing to say that a man will be missed, but it is certain that there are few men who will be more missed from the ranks of the Association than Dixon, for he filled a particular niche and filled it so completely that it is difficult to think of anybody else being in his place. On all scientific affairs he was a tower of strength as an adviser. The Association is accustomed to see busy men put everything aside for its work, but I can truly say that I have never known anybody more willing than he was, or who did his favours to the Association with such unaffected pleasure and graciousness. For many years, along with Sir Humphry Rolleston, he has been our chief adviser in regard to scholarships and scientific grants; but the other ways in which he made himself useful to the Association are innumerable. He was a very influential man in many directions, and he never failed to use that influence on behalf of the Association. He was emphatically "a good B.M.A. man," but in addition he radiated an atmosphere of good humour and cheerfulness that made him acceptable at all times. He was like a breath of fresh air in a committee, and he managed to combine scientific outlook with humour, good fellowship, and helpfulness in a way which is, in my experience, almost unique. Dixon loved the Association and was proud to know that his affection was returned by those among whom he worked, and now that he is gone I am glad to think that the last honour bestowed upon him was the LL.D. of Manitoba University, which he received with ten others at our Winnipeg Meeting. He thoroughly appreciated the honour, and its conferment gave a kind of personal pleasure to every member of the Association who knew Dixon at all well. I have unfortunately in my time had to write a good many notes of this kind, to mark the loss of a dear colleague or of a valued worker for the Association. Very rarely have I felt such a sense of personal loss, and I know this feeling will be shared in quite unusual degree by very many members of the medical profession.

[The photograph reproduced is by J. Palmer Clarke, Cambridge.]

## JOHN ROBERT LORD, C.B.E., M.D.,

F.R.C.P.E.D.

By the death, on August 9th last, of Dr. J. R. Lord, medical superintendent of the Horton Mental Hospital, psychiatry, and especially organized British psychiatry, has lost one of its most prominent figures and devoted workers. Both in his own hospital and in manifold outside activities, he gave himself unstintingly in the cause of the prevention and better treatment of mental ill-health.

Dr. Lord was born in 1874 at Blackburn, and was educated at the Blackburn Grammar School, and later at Owens College, Manchester. He took his medical course at Edinburgh University, where he had a brilliant career; after qualifying M.B., C.M. in 1896 he was appointed demonstrator of pathology. Psychological medicine, however, claimed him—as it did his contemporary Sir Hubert Bond and many others who had come under the influence of Clouston's teachings—and in 1897 he was appointed assistant to Dr. Goodall at Carmarthen Asylum. For his research work at this institution he was awarded the bronze medal of the Medico-Psychological Association. The following year he joined the service of the London County Council at Hanwell. He was soon transferred to Bexley, then the newest of the London county mental hospitals, and took a full share in the pioneer work being carried out there in the provision of admission and convalescent units, and of other modern improvements. His promotion was rapid, and in 1907 he was appointed medical superintendent of the Horton Mental Hospital at Epsom.



JOHN ROBERT LORD

From 1907 to 1914 Dr. Lord devoted himself chiefly to the modernization of his institution. It was his aim that it should be "run on general hospital lines," and he brought it to a high pitch of efficiency. Laboratory work was developed, and facilities for the treatment of recent cases were extended. The new admission hospital, opened in 1912, was largely of his own planning, and it has been taken as a model by a number of other mental hospital authorities. In 1915 Horton became the County of London War Hospital (later known as the Horton War Hospital), and Dr. Lord became its commanding officer, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In his *Story of Horton War Hospital* he has given a detailed and illuminating account of how a mental hospital was in a short time successfully converted to military use, and of its subsequent administration. For his war services he was awarded the C.B.E. in 1919.

After the war Dr. Lord threw himself whole-heartedly into every reconstructive scheme that had as its object the raising of psychiatric practice to a higher level. At Horton occupation therapy was introduced, and a greater

degree of freedom was allowed to patients. Malarial treatment of general paralysis was begun at an early date. Under the Ministry of Health a research station was established at Horton which supplied mosquitos to other treatment centres throughout the country, and from which much valuable work has emanated, not only on general paralysis, but also on the transmission and treatment of malaria itself.

Dr. Lord was a strong advocate of team work in dealing with recent mental cases; by specialization on the part of the medical staff, and by the employment of consultants, he sought to bring every branch of medicine to bear on each individual case. Between the physiogenic and psychogenic schools of thought he endeavoured to keep a due balance, and foreign visitors to his hospital recently had occasion to comment on the "poly-pragmatic" spirit of the institution.

He sought to enlighten the community in the problems of mental disease. He was among the first to appoint a social worker to link the hospital with the outside world. He welcomed visitors to the hospital, and on his appointment in 1928 as lecturer in clinical psychiatry to the London School of Medicine for Women he organized at Horton an unusually thorough course of instruction. The mental hygiene movement found in him a warm supporter; he was secretary of the National Council of Mental Hygiene, and spoke and wrote extensively on its behalf. Last year he attended the first international congress of mental hygiene at Washington, presiding at a number of the sessions, and was elected a member of the governing body.

Dr. Lord's connexion with the *Journal of Mental Science*, the organ of the Medico-Psychological Association, began in 1901 with his appointment as assistant editor; he became joint editor in 1911, and from 1915 onwards, as senior editor, he carried on not only the general direction of the journal, but nearly all the detailed and routine work. His own contributions were numerous, and many of his reviews were essays of value on psychological and psychiatric subjects.

To the Medico-Psychological Association itself he was a tower of strength. He took a large part in its educational and medico-political work, and had its interests constantly at heart. It was largely owing to his efforts that the association obtained a charter of incorporation and the designation "Royal." He was president in 1926-27, and his presidential address on "The clinical study of mental disorders" was a wide survey of contemporary tendencies in psychiatry as well as a detailed programme of hospital team work. Mainly at his instigation a research and clinical committee was formed, over which he presided, taking the liveliest interest in the work of the various sections. On the political side he rendered great service in preparing evidence for the Royal Commission on Lunacy, and, later, in connexion with the Mental Treatment Bill. His study of the history of the reception order did much to elucidate the purpose of judicial intervention in mental cases, and facilitated the abolition of such intervention in non-volitional cases. Mental nursing was another subject to which he gave much attention; and in 1929 he was appointed a member of the General Nursing Council.

His work brought him in touch with many foreign psychiatrists, and he was an associate member of several medico-psychological societies abroad. His opinion was often sought in such matters as the organization and staffing of psychiatric services overseas. In 1927 he was vice-president of the Section of Mental Diseases of the British Medical Association.

Although his last few years were burdened by a constant struggle with recurring illness, his energy remained undiminished; his disabilities seemed to spur him on, and

his labours continued unremittingly almost to the day of his death.

Dr. Lord was a man of vigorous personality. Perhaps the most striking of his traits was his eagerness for, and obvious enjoyment of, his many activities. He had a high conception of the psychiatrist's calling. To his patients and staff he was the kindest of men; he was one of the staunchest and most generous of friends. In March of this year he married Dr. Ruby Carr, who was a member of the medical staff of Horton. Deep sympathy is felt for her in the very sad circumstances of her bereavement.

Dr. GEORGE M. ROBERTSON writes:

I desire the favour of a few lines in which to express the admiration I had, shared with many other members of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association, for the late Lieut.-Colonel Lord. I do not have sufficient knowledge of his routine work nor of his numerous other activities to speak of these with authority, but I can speak of him as a friend and colleague in the Medico-Psychological Association, and in the Council of Mental Hygiene. An outstanding feature of his character that could not be overlooked was his unbounded interest and enthusiasm in the work and welfare of the association, which has been the means of placing our nurses and mental hospitals in the van of the civilized world. No time or trouble spent on its behalf was grudged by him. A phrase of this kind is often used in complimentary addresses and appreciations, but in Colonel Lord's case it has a special meaning. He held an important post under the London County Council, and this involved a full day's work. Every evening, however, after his official duties for the day were over, he began a second day's work for the association, working on till all the hours of the morning of the next day. The amount of work, mainly of a literary and organizing kind, that he did during these undisturbed hours in the evening and the night-time was colossal.

His official post in the association for many years was that of editor of the *Journal of Mental Science*, itself affording enough scope for the surplus energies of any ordinary man. He discharged the duties of this post, both from the business and scientific points of view, most efficiently, and enhanced the reputation of this journal. Some six years ago he was elected president of the association, and since then he has played an important, if not a leading, part in organizing its schemes and enterprises. Nothing that was done by the association was outside his interest and activities. The preparation of evidence for the Royal Commission, the presentation of the views of the association on the new Mental Treatment Act, the elaboration of a new constitution and laws for the association, now designated "Royal," these and similar operations were all influenced by his guidance. The training of mental nurses, their examinations, and their registration by the association was one of his chief occupations. A permanent memorial to his energy was the creation of the research committee of the association, whereby most excellent scientific work has been encouraged with success in our mental hospitals. He was secretary and an active member of the Council of Mental Hygiene, and at the International Congress at Washington last year he did further useful work for Great Britain.

Colonel Lord did the work of two men, and that under very unfavourable physical conditions. His state of health during all these years was critical. Being anxious on one occasion on account of his exhausted condition, I asked his niece, who then looked after his welfare, to order him to stop work. She answered sadly: "There is no living person who can get him to stop work." If ever a man died in harness, he did. Possibly he found distraction from the anxieties of his physical condition in hard work.

At all events, for years he was the most notable example known to me of a brave man struggling against adversity, refusing all compassion, and refusing to acknowledge defeat. His work over, he now rests.

[The photograph reproduced is by Vandyk, London.]

Dr. JAMES GRIERSON BROWN, who died at his residence, Stanley Road, Bootle, on August 5th, aged 80, was the senior practitioner in Bootle, where for forty years he was engaged in an extensive and widespread practice up to within a few weeks of his death. Dr. Brown was educated at the old Royal Infirmary School of Medicine, Liverpool, qualifying L.S.A. in 1880, and later taking the M.B. degree of London. Starting practice in Liverpool, he afterwards became associated with Dr. Hill of Bootle, to whose practice he succeeded. Dr. Brown was of a reserved and retiring disposition, and took no active interest in public affairs, but he was a devoted adviser and friend to his patients, who will find his place in their regard difficult to fill. The interment on August 8th took place at Anfield Cemetery.

By the death of Dr. CHARLES EDWARD HOBBS, on August 4th, the Vale of Evesham loses one who had made himself beloved and respected by several generations of his patients. Born at Belbroughton on April 5th, 1845, he was the fourth child and second son of Jonathan Lord Hobbs by his wife, Mary Anne Fosbrooke. His father died of typhoid fever while still a young man, and Hobbs was educated privately at Warwick, until seventy years ago he came to Bidford-on-Avon to assist his uncle, George Haynes Fosbrooke, with whom he was afterwards in partnership. He received his medical education at the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, graduating L.R.C.P. and L.M. at Edinburgh in 1874, and obtaining the M.R.C.S.Eng. and the L.S.A. in the same year. He then returned to Bidford, where he spent the rest of his life in a family practice which changed completely in the course of time. Remote from railways and covering a wide area, it was carried out partly on horseback, partly in a high-wheeled dogcart and gig, later by bicycle when the roads improved, and finally by motor car. Throughout his life he was a keen sportsman who rode regularly to hounds, was a successful competitor in horse-jumping competitions, a first-rate shot, and an excellent fisherman. He was at one time keenly interested in craft masonry, served as Master of the Apollo Lodge No. 310, and held office in the Provincial Grand Lodge. Two or three years ago he retired to Broom, a neighbouring hamlet, where he employed himself in tending his flower garden, and a few months since went to Barford, near Warwick, to live with Mrs. Oldham, his married daughter. He married Mrs. Scott of Weston, Stratford-on-Avon, who survives him with a stepdaughter and a daughter. He was buried in the cemetery adjoining the church at Barford with a wealth of flowers, many of which were sent by the villagers of Bidford. The Rev. Thomas Parker, M.A., paid a striking tribute to his worth on the Sunday after his funeral, directing attention to his modesty, his unaffected piety, and his readiness at all times to sacrifice himself for the good of his patients.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Dr. KATHARINE MAGUIRE, which took place on August 2nd at Fayrefield, Tyrrellspass, co. Westmeath, to which she had retired in November last. Dr. Maguire was the youngest daughter of the Rev. John M. Maguire, rector of Boyle, co. Roscommon. Her career as a student was very brilliant. She was the first and only woman to win the Hudson Scholarship at the Adelaide Hospital; and she obtained first place at the M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O. examinations of the Royal University of Ireland in 1892, taking her M.D. three years later. After qualifying she spent some time in Vienna, and then set up in private practice in Upper Mount Street, moving some years later to Merrion Square, where she remained till she ceased work. Her kindness and sympathy for her patients, especially the poor, were unbounded. Early in her career she

opened a free dispensary for women and children in Harolds Cross, and, being much interested in housing, bought four tenement houses in Tyrone Street, managing them herself, and letting the rooms at a minimum rent. All her tenants loved her, and at Christmas many of them had blankets, food, and clothes at her expense. As lecturer on hygiene in Alexandra College for a long period she became well known as an exceptionally gifted teacher. She was a member of the Academy of Medicine, and attended its meetings regularly, but her self-effacing disposition did not often permit her to speak or to show cases. In spite of her extraordinary devotion to her professional work, Dr. Maguire found time to cultivate many other interests. She had an ardent enthusiasm for women's political rights, and before the war was a keen but non-militant suffragette. There are hundreds of people in Dublin to-day who feel they have lost a friend and adviser who can never be replaced.

We regret to announce that Dr. ARTHUR SEAL BLACKWELL, honorary secretary and treasurer of the Jersey Division of the British Medical Association, died on July 31st, at the General Hospital, Jersey, after a serious operation. Dr. Blackwell received his education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, taking the M.B., B.S.Lond. in 1892, and the M.D.Lond. in the following year; in 1894 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. At the end of the war, in which he held the rank of captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps, he resided in Jersey, where his skill as an anaesthetist was soon recognized. Up to the time of his death he was visiting anaesthetist to the General Hospital. Dr. Blackwell had many outstanding qualities. He was a gifted pianist, and his charming nature endeared him to his professional colleagues. His death is mourned by a large number of friends and acquaintances, by whom he will be sadly missed.

Dr. SHEPHERD McCORMICK BOYD died on August 8th at his residence, Springfield Avenue, Harrogate, where he was a past-president of the local medical society. After obtaining the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, in 1883, he worked for some years in Manchester, and later at Bexhill, going to Harrogate about twenty-seven years ago. Before the war he was surgeon captain in the Volunteers, and in 1914, although well over age, joined up and remained on active service until the armistice. Early in life Dr. Boyd established a great reputation by his athletic prowess. He carried off trophies and prizes as a sculler in all parts of the United Kingdom, and on two occasions was a finalist in the Diamond Sculls at Henley. To many of his friends, however, his outstanding quality was an extraordinary kindness of heart. He took a special interest in the welfare of his junior colleagues, many of whom owe much to his friendly counsel at the beginning of their career. He will also be remembered for his vigorous and attractive personality and for his consistently cheerful disposition, which remained unperturbed through the illness and deafness of his later years.

We regret to announce the death, in a nursing home at Ealing, of Mr. CHARLES RICHARD HEWITT, at the age of 61. Mr. Hewitt was well known as a librarian. He entered the service of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1885 and was appointed assistant in the library in 1892, Mr. James Blake Bailey being the librarian. He served at Lincoln's Inn Fields until 1907, when he was appointed, jointly with Mr. Archibald L. Clarke, sub-librarian at the Royal Society of Medicine when Sir John Macalister was resident librarian. As a sub-librarian it was his duty to organize and rearrange the collections of books belonging to the various institutions which had amalgamated with the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society to form a new corporate society. In 1919 he resigned the post of sub-librarian, and accepted the invitation of the League of Red Cross Societies associated with the League of Nations in order to organize a Public Health Library at Geneva. It was also proposed